

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : DECEMBER 1

THE MARCH OF AMERICANISM.

As open-hearted men are magnetic to their neighbors, so open-hearted communities are magnetic to the world. When a hundred miles was a barrier, seldom passed, between villages and towns, a stranger had to undergo the scrutiny of all the inhabitants. He was stared at as an object of curiosity. His face, his port, his clothes, were minutely examined, even by little children, and his habits were investigated through a system of espionage. Those were the days of the narrow provincialism, gone never to return, when neither the love of God nor the love of humanity exempted the individual man, who wandered from his home, from infamous presumptions. Now, days, especially in large cities, but also in all places which the telegraph, the steamship and the railroad have penetrated, the opposite extreme has been reached, and a man may live and die without attracting the attention of his next door neighbor.

But there is a survival of provincialism. It is not quite dead. There are a few men left, in most aggregations of population, whose attitude towards a stranger resembles that of a cat watching a piece of meat, and who smart and snarl whenever they are approached. Occasionally there is a citizen, who turns yellow with jealousy when an unknown person evinces appreciation of his belongings, of which he feels entitled to a monopoly. Rarely, but sometimes, there is a woman, who, in the presence, more frequently in the absence, of a new face cannot restrain a forked tongue, charged with the poison of the adder.

Honolulu, for many years, has been famous for its hospitality, the conception of which by a former Attorney-General, was to invite a friend and his family to his home for six months, or to take half a dozen men with him to dinner. The old charm, if somewhat modified, still exists. Here, as elsewhere, there are men who have created or produced scenes of beauty or of utility, whose highest enjoyment is to witness the pleasure of others when brought into contact with them. Here, as elsewhere, there are business and professional men, who are incapable of selfish exclusiveness, and whose clasp of the hand represents genuine welcome. If there are exceptions, they serve to underscore the rule.

There is a conservatism in every community, not absolutely raw, that is necessary and just, and that has no connection with social intercourse. Every man who migrates from one place to another, in his new residence must expect to undergo a certain ordeal before he is established. Business of every kind runs in grooves and accepts fresh blood only after it has been tested. This is right, and does not conflict with a policy or principle that encourages migration and settlement. The additional element is that opportunity should not be choked and that mere selfishness or greed should not be an inspiring motive to scrutiny.

The government of the United States, among other great features, is based and has been administered in the spirit of genuine hospitality. All aliens who are fit or can be made fit for assimilation and citizenship can step into Americanism through an open door. The policy of exclusion, as applied to drones, paupers and criminals, not always successfully, and to the full reception of races incapable of comprehending our institutions, is simply the exercise of a right, under the pressure of necessity or expediency, that every individual and every nation inherently possesses. Those who have passed through the door, and are not under special disabilities, are on an equality before the law with citizens "to the manner born," and, freed from artificial and burdensome restraints, are permitted to aspire to and reach any position within sight of their brains, their education, their industry and their character. It is this basic principle, observed with more fidelity than superficial thinkers suppose, that has built up the American Union, and particularly the Western States and Territories. It is this same principle, applied to its situation and to its natural advantages, that should convert this comparatively small territory into a rich State, shining with its own and with reflected light in the firmament of the American Republic. The exclusionists of Hawaii are too few in number and too insignificant in influence to cast even the shadow of their narrowness and greed upon the brow of Manifest Destiny, on its resistless course over the billows of the Pacific.

Mr. Holloway is entitled to a fair chance to show what he can do as Superintendent of Public Works. The fact that he is unknown to the general citizenship does not argue against his capacity for building roads and bridges. He may be a discovery. If so he is the man the Territory wants irrespective of how long he has been here. Mr. Holloway has it to his credit that, though a malihini, he is not a carpet-bagger and has waited for the office to seek him.

The Examiner discovers that Hawaii is stirred up to ask for Statehood by Editor Hearst's vote-getting excursion into the southwest. Thus are presidential booms manufactured. It is dollars to doughnuts that not fifty men in Hawaii ever read the accounts of that excursion through.

COMMON GOATS.

Owing to an increasing demand for information concerning goats, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, last month issued a circular on the subject, prepared by George Fayette Thompson, the bureau editor. D. E. Salmon, chief of bureau, in a prefatory note approved by Secretary James Wilson, says:

"The information published by the Bureau on the Angora goat answers quite fully all inquiries about that breed, but heretofore we have been unable to supply the demand for publications on the common goat of the United States."

As Hawaii appears in the statistics given in the circular, a summary of the chief points of information in the treatise may be helpful to the local goat industry. It is mentioned that there are some who doubt the accuracy of the census count, giving an enumeration of about 2,000,000 goats in the United States in 1900, but the editor knows of no other way to form an estimate. So far as Hawaii is concerned, the statistics of the circular show an under-estimate of the goat tribe. Thus, nineteen farms in Hawaii reported a total of 653 goats, while the trade returns show 7841 pounds of goatskins received on the mainland market the same year. As the circular says it is a very heavy goatskin that will weigh four pounds when dry, it ought to have taken 1960½ goats, or three times the number given in the census for Hawaii, to produce the quantity of goatskins hence marketed.

The circular explains the growing interest in the goat industry on the part of capitalists by the fact that we send abroad \$25,000,000 annually for goatskins, adding as a reason for its own issuance: "The press has encouraged the development of a domestic industry in the production of goatskins, sometimes in ignorance of the conditions that obtain here and of those conditions requisite for success."

Referring to the matter of breeds, it is stated that the term "common goats" is not intended to convey the impression of a distinctive breed. On the contrary, it is generally accepted as including all sorts of mongrel goats, whatever their size, conformation, color, or character of hair. They are usually referred to as "common" in order to distinguish them from the Angora goats, which are a specific breed. Common goats can be purchased in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, but these being the long-haired variety are not suitable for skins, and there are several good reasons why they are not suitable as foundation stock for a flock of Angoras.

Beyond showing the certain market for goat products at home, which is plain enough from the value of imports of skins already given, the statistical portion of the circular is of but small local interest. What may be valuable to people in this Territory is information regarding the raising of goats for profit. The circular discusses the values of goat and kid skins, of the food products in flesh and milk and the usefulness of the animal in clearing land of scrub and weeds. On these points the following extracts are culled from the paper:

Not all kinds of goatskins are in demand for leather. The skin of the Angora, for instance, is not at all suitable for shoe leather or for kid gloves, although tanners make of it morocco leather, and it is used to considerable extent in the manufacture of workmen's gloves.

Not all of the imported skins are suitable for shoe leather, but the tanner carefully sorts each bale and throws out all that have long hair, as that is conclusive evidence of inferiority. Among the French mountaineers the raising of kids for their skins is a leading industry. Softness, delicacy of texture, and freedom from blemish are principal factors in the value of kid skins, and to secure these essentials great pains are taken. So soon as the kids are old enough to eat grass or other vegetation the skin declines in quality, as with such diet the skin begins to grow coarser and harder in texture, and thus its chief merit disappears. The kid is therefore carefully penned, not only to prevent it from eating grass, but also to secure the skin from accidental injury from scratches and bruises, which necessarily impair its value. When the kids have reached a certain age, at which the skins are in the best condition for the use of the glove, they are killed and the hides are sold to traveling hawkers, through whom they reach the great centers of the tanning industry. The conditions in the United States, especially as regards the item of labor, are so unlike those of mountainous France that it is not at all probable that a similar industry could be maintained here.

While it is generally agreed among those who speak from experience that the kids of all breeds of goats are a delicacy, it is true that among the great mass of the people of this country there is a prejudice against anything bearing the name of "goat." Within the environments of all of the larger cities are found many kids, and it is evident that only a few of them grow to maturity. What becomes of them? Butchers and meat dealers answer the question by saying that they pass over their blocks as "lamb." No meat dealer has heard of a complaint of the quality of such "lamb."

A considerable number of mature common goats are purchased by the packing houses of the larger cities. They are purchased as goats and sold, either in the carcass or canned, as mutton; and many who decree goat meat have unconsciously eaten it many times no doubt. This does not mean that the meat is as palatable as good mutton, but it may be as good as poor mutton, and so the consumer's criticism concerns the quality and not the kind.

In a general way it may be said that all land in the United States, except the very low and swampy tracts, are suitable for goat raising. The feed that goats prefer is browse, with a small admixture of weeds and grass, and therefore those tracts of land that are burdened with brushwood and briars are specially desirable. This fact makes it clear that in the colder parts of the country it would be necessary to provide some feed in winter,

as nothing but the soft twigs remain at that time as browse. Goats will eat grass if required to do so and will thrive upon it, but grass land is regarded as being so much more profitable for hay production or as pasture for cattle and sheep that the placing of goats upon it is not to be considered. It is nearly always the case that land which is brush ridden is rich in quality, and when cleared is most excellent for natural grasses or for tillage. To clear this land by ordinary methods requires an expenditure of money varying from \$5 to \$40 per acre. If goats can do this work just as thoroughly and at no other outlay than their own cost and that of a good fence and a shed, the question arises whether it is not more economical to employ them than to depend upon the laborious process of the grubbing hoe.

The number of goats kept in the United States for milk production is known to be very small; it is also known that these are principally of the common breed, although there are occasional individuals among the Angoras that are excellent milkers.

A public-spirited gentleman of New Jersey has for many years been endeavoring to convert the common goat into a clean, healthful, hardy milk goat, and he has had pretty fair success. A good milk goat is one that will give at least two quarts of milk per day and have a period of lactation of four to six months. Very few of the common goats of this country will do so well as that. If there are any that reach this standard they ought to be used as foundation stock for an American breed of milk goats.

The quality of the milk from the common goat is said to be as good as that from any other; and the healthfulness of goats' milk is everywhere acknowledged and recommended by those who have investigated the matter.

The information of the Bureau of Animal Industry is that very few attempts have been made in this country to raise goats for their skins, and of these one only was upon a scale of commercial importance. In this case a company had an abundance of capital, good management, a ranch of cheap land but with an abundance of feed, and employed labor as cheaply as such labor could be had, yet the venture was declared a failure. It should be stated also that this company did its own tanning and manufactured the product into shoes, thus saving to itself what would otherwise become middlemen's profits. The best net income that the company could realize for skin, carcass, and tallow was eighty cents per head.

The cost of carrying on the raising of these goats is the great drawback to the development of the industry here. A study of the table of imports shows that most of the goatskins come from countries where the cost of production is almost nothing. Similar conditions, except possibly as to the cheapness of land, do not exist in any part of our country.

Goatskins are admitted to the United States free of duty, hence the industry is without the incentive of tariff protection. Goats, on the other hand, are subject to a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem. The most encouraging thing for Hawaiian goat raising in the circular would seem to be the land-clearing usefulness attributed to the animal and the advantages of easily caring for goats which these islands afford. Has anyone ever tried a flock of goats for attacking the lantana shrub pest? There are no doubt large areas of mountain land in these islands which cannot be utilized for anything much better than goat-raising.

THE SENSIBLE VIEW.

"It is absurd to suppose that the county law, if it is vulnerable, can be saved from attack by a political agreement," says Tuesday's Advertiser, which is the only safe and sensible view to take of the matter. It would simply be blind and stupid folly to put the county act in operation without first testing its doubtful validity. It will be hard enough to embark in county government on Maui with its present inefficient corps of county officers, but if the county act is valid that could be endured. What would be beyond endurance however would be to have county government inaugurated, money paid out and work done and then have the Supreme Court declare the whole thing illegal, thus entailing disastrous consequences all along the line. It is cowardly, rather than conservative, to hesitate to have the County Act tested by the Supreme Court, and those who have the good of the country at heart should unite to force an immediate decision on this point.—Maui News.

In line with the custom to give defeated candidates at the polls the solace of an appointive office, it is announced that Mayor Low will either be made Ambassador to France or given a seat in Roosevelt's next cabinet. The New York American says that Mr. Low would prefer a cabinet position and that he will go strongly into next summer's canvass.

Mr. Bryan's desire to become a plutocrat has been checked by a Judge named Cleveland. It was a Cleveland who had much to do with checking his ambition to be President. Mr. Bryan should wear his rabbit-foot whenever any member of the Cleveland family crosses his path and he should be careful never to look at one over his left shoulder.

The Albany and New Orleans, two of the crack cruisers of Admiral Evans' fleet, were built in England. They were contracted for by one of the South American republics and when the Spanish war began the United States bought and re-named them. The New Orleans did particularly good service off the coast of Cuba.

Mr. Cleveland declines to run again for President. This is a pity. Cleveland would be almost as easy to beat on the third term issue as Willie Hearst would be on a first term issue.

The white accomplices of the Japanese Ten Dollar Club will look like a ten cent club before long.

THE VOUCHER SCANDALS.

The public was fully prepared for the findings of the Federal Grand Jury as it had a clear, if not a particularized idea of the practices which obtained in the lower House of the Legislature at its recent sitting. Enough leaked out from time to time to stamp the House—with some personal exceptions—as unworthy of public trust and to urge the inauguration of a Territorial Grand Jury. Nothing could be done, however, in that punitive direction. By some fluke of fate—if we may call it that—the Territorial Grand Juries were small in size and they absorbed just enough of the "Success to Crime" citizenship to protect a native from indictment for any sort of official misconduct. A supreme confidence in such luck kept suspected legislators and their grafted hangers-on supremely indifferent to public opinion. Like the unconvicted rogues of the Tweed fellowship they turned from the gravest charges with an impudent leer, saying "What are you going to do about it?"

The answer came from an unexpected source. When the Advertiser published the Federal law bearing on the destruction of public documents, the United States District Attorney informed it that the paper was on the right track; that he had looked up the code and believed that the Federal jury could take cognizance of at least the missing vouchers. Judge Estee said practically the same thing. As soon as the Federal jury convened, therefore, a thorough investigation was made. Some of the vouchers were indeed missing; but those which were found revealed a state of things so extraordinary as to at once put the efficiency and integrity of the Territorial Grand Jury system to the test. The powers of the Federal Grand Jury were chiefly those of exposure; it remained to see what a future Territorial Grand Jury would do with the men and acts exposed.

It is intended for the best of reasons to pass the Parker-Wilcox-Mossman Grand Jury by and take the vouchers and the unvouched before a jury to be called in January. From now on some of the most secret and persistent wire-pulling ever seen in Hawaii will be done. Tremendous pressure will be used to get a jury in which doubtful citizens will hold the balance of power. All the resources of men who feel that their personal liberty may depend on it will be exhausted in the effort to persuade the jury commissioners to draw from a panel dictated by themselves. The situation is grave indeed for the honest administration of justice in this Territory and we cannot under-rate the responsibility which the Commissioners will assume. Their manhood will be tested by the issue. It will be for them to say whether the panel shall be made up of the most reputable, intelligent and impartial taxpayers representing all three political parties or of the common run of sympathizers with and promoters of iniquity in public and private life. If the former, the accused men will get exact justice; if the latter, they may well take courage and prepare for raids to come.

In the meantime we adjure the citizens of Oahu—particularly those whose money went into the pockets, as the Federal Grand Jury believes, of one of the most predatory of legislatures—to keep their eyes as wide open as we of the Advertiser shall keep ours. There is going to be nothing lost for want of full publicity in this phase of the long and arduous, but so far successful fight for good government.

What is the use of advertising a slight extra variation at the tide gauge as a sign of "submarine volcanic disturbances near Oahu?" About two years ago there were successive months of that sort of thing which led to all kinds of speculations and did no harm. Of one thing we are very sure: If it is cabled out that Oahu is in danger from volcanic action the Promotion Committee might as well shut up shop. People abroad do not know that the last volcanic outburst here, according to the testimony of the rocks, was more than 5000 years ago and that the traditions of the Oahu natives coming down from the year 800 give no record or hint of local eruptions or other grave physical disturbances. If they did know it they would not permit even our own newspapers to scare them over a few extra bubbles and a little livelier wash at the tide gauge.

Another indicted Hawaiian official turns up in the person of Hakuole. It is now number 780's turn to come to the front and take his medicine.

More than one jaw fell with a dull thud when the news came from Yokohama that Adachi had been arrested and would be sent back.

If Thanksgiving night's display was not the aurora borealis it impressed some hundreds of sightseers as being a good magic lantern imitation.

There is no question about Admiral Evans' fleet coming unless, before it leaves Yokohama, Colombia should recognize the independence of Panama.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a meeting on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. W. W. Hall on Nuuanu street.

The Federal grand jury held a session yesterday morning and adjourned till Monday morning. On that day they will render their final report to Judge Dole.

The police began a crusade yesterday against hackmen leaving their horses unhitched in the streets. Five Japanese were arrested for violating the hack regulations and will be given a hearing in the Police Court this morning.

When the jury from Judge Robinson's court began deliberating on their verdict elsewhere reported yesterday, they disturbed the slumbers of a Chinaman overhead in the clock tower. He descended in the midst of them and was escorted to the door.

The departure of F. M. Hatch for Washington is the result of a conference held by Governor Carter with leading business and party men over the County Act status. Mr. Hatch's errand is to secure the enactment of the same law by Congress to assure its legality.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A. L. C. Atkinson is mum as to his candidacy for the office of Secretary of the Territory.

Carl Walters goes to Kau next week to take hold of Hutchinson plantation, of which he has been appointed manager.

George A. Howard, architect, has sold his house and household effects and will shortly leave for his old home in Los Angeles, Cal. He may return to Honolulu in a year or so.

Superintendent Holloway will choose the erection of much-needed school-houses among the earliest objects of expenditure in his department. Bids for several of these, as well as for Honolulu harbor dredging, will be opened tomorrow.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner George E. Smith, advised by the Attorney General, declares he will revoke the license of the Fidelity Insurance Co., if he finds it doing or having done any insurance business since November 19, the date of his notice to the company that its statement of assets was unsatisfactory.

(From Monday's daily.)

The final papers in the consolidation of the Peck and Hustace draying interests have been recorded. The deeds show that the stock of both companies was put in at par value, each company being capitalized at \$100,000. The Hustace-Peck Co. was formed and capitalized at \$200,000, one share of the new stock being issued for each share of the two old companies.

Chris. Holt has been appointed deputy sheriff at Wailanae.

J. M. Riggs and C. J. McCarthy have been recommended as jury commissioners for 1904.

Bernard Kelekollo, better known as the "Boy Orator," has been married to Miss Emma Pahupahu.

There was no change in Charles Dole's condition at a late hour last night. He was resting easily, but continued in the state of sub-consciousness which was reported of him on Sunday night.

Mrs. Westervelt is rapidly gaining strength as the result of her recent operation and Mr. Westervelt, who was home when the operation was performed, is almost recovered from the accident which he received on Maui.

NO FEDERAL COUNTY.

The Advertiser regrets the hurried mission of Mr. Hatch to Washington, believing that no embarrassment which is likely to follow local attacks upon the County law can equal that of having to go to Congress every time we want to raise a laundryman's license or regulate the speed of horses. Such matters should be kept in our own hands for our own protection. By having the County law enacted into a Federal statute, control of our most intimate official concerns, absolute jurisdiction over our specialized local needs and wants, will reside in a national law-making body, sitting at a distance from us of 5000 miles and so absorbed in great questions of State as to have no time to regulate small affairs of counties. Not six months under a Federal county law would ensue without arousing the people to demand of Congress the restoration of home rule—a boon that body might have time and disposition to give us and might not.

Furthermore it is humiliating to say to Congress that Oahu county, the focus of civilization in Hawaii, is not competent to frame a minor organic law which will hold water.

The obvious duty is to ask Mr. Hatch to refrain from doing anything until the Federal proposal has been canvassed here and the possibility of having a test case of all mooted points in our County law brought before the Territorial Supreme Court under an agreement to give it first place on the calendar. Mr. Hatch himself will see the impropriety of trying to railroad through a bill, the success of which might block the progress of Oahu and involve its people in vexatious difficulties.

At least give the people most concerned a chance to talk the proposal over.

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." MISS ANITA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, November 30, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol	Bid	Ask
BREWERY				
U. S. Brew & Co.	100,000	100	—	105
SUGAR				
Am. Agricultural Co.	5,000,000	30	20	21
Am. C. & S. Co.	1,000,000	100	—	110
Am. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100	—	47 1/2
Am. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	22	—
Am. Sugar Co.	750,000	100	—	—
Am. Sugar Co.	2,000,500	20	12 1/2	14
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	100	—	—
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	20	—	31
Am. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	50	6	6 1/2
Am. Sugar Co.	150,000	100	—	40
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	100	—	—
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	20	—	—
Am. Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	82 1/2	85
Am. Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20	—	34
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	100	—	10
Am. Sugar Co.	5,000,000	20	—	0
Am. Sugar Co.	150,000	100	—	90
Am. Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	—	—
Am. Sugar Plantation Co.	500,000	100	—	—
Am. Sugar Plantation Co.	750,000	100	—	—
Am. Sugar Plantation Co.	1,000,000	100	—	100
Am. Sugar Plantation Co.	3,750,000	100	90	105
Am. Sugar Plantation Co.	4,500,000	100	—	50 1/2
Am. Sugar Plantation Co.	750,000	100	—	—
Am. Sugar Plantation Co.	300,000	100	—	105
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Am. S. S. Co.	500,000	100	—	110
Am. S. S. Co.	500,000	10	120	—
MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	108
Am. Electric Co.	1,000,000	100	—	—
Am. Electric Co.	1,000,000	100	—	95
Am. Electric Co.	150,000	10	8	—
Am. Electric Co.	4,000,000	100	—	87 1/2
Am. Electric Co.	50,000	20	—	20
HOTELS				
Am. Hotel Co.	—	—	99	—
Am. Hotel Co.	—	—	—	108
Am. Hotel Co.	—	—	—	104
Am. Hotel Co.	—	—	10	—
Am. Hotel Co.	—	—	100	104 1/2
Am. Hotel Co.	—	—	—	100
Am. Hotel Co.	—	—	100	100
Am. Hotel Co.	—	—	—	100